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(54) PRODUCTION OF BULKY MAT COATED PAPER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a process for the production of bulky mat coated paper having especially strong stiffness and excellent printability and free from the problems of blanket piling and deficient fixation of printing ink (offset phenomenon of printing ink).

CONSTITUTION: This process for the production of bulky mat coated paper comprises the application of an under-coating layer composed mainly of a pigment and an adhesive and a top-coating layer to base paper. Especially, an under-coating layer is applied to base paper having a bulk density of ≤0.7q/cm3 to form an under-coating layer having an air-permeability of 8-80sec in conformity to ASTM D-726 and the under-coating layer is coated with a top-coating layer containing ≥20wt.% (based on the total-pigment) of precipitated calcium carbonate having an average particle diameter of 0.7-10µm and ≥30wt.% (based on the total pigment) of ground limestone having an average particle diameter of 5-15µm.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the manufacture approach of bulky lusterless coated paper of coming to prepare the under coat and finishing coat which use a pigment and adhesives as a principal component in the Hara paper Bulk density is 0.7 q/cm3. On the under coat whose air permeability based on ASTM-D -726 of the application layer side after preparing an under coat in the Hara paper which is the following and preparing an under coat is 8 - 80 seconds The manufacture approach of bulky lusterless coated paper that the whiting of all pigments whose mean particle diameter is 5-15 micrometers further 20% of the weight or more is characterized by the precipitated calcium carbonate whose mean particle diameter is 0.7-10 micrometers as a pigment preparing the finishing coat of all pigments contained 30% of the weight or

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of bulky lusterless coated paper according to claim 1 which a satin white contains two to 25% of the weight in [all] a pigment as a pigment for finishing application layers. [Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the bulky lusterless coated paper according to claim 1, 2, or 3 which 0.05 - 5.0% of the weight of a zirconium compound contains by solid content to a pigment in an under coat.

[Claim 4] The finishing bulk density of bulky lusterless coated paper is 1.10 g/cm3. The manufacture approach of claims 1 and 2 which carry out calender finishing so that it may become below, or bulky lusterless coated paper given in three.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the manufacture approach of bulky lusterless coated paper that the waist was strong, and excelled in the printability, and blanket piling and poor fixing (the so-called set-off of printing ink) of printing ink were canceled, about the manufacture approach of lusterless coated paper.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] recent years and coated paper — as various print sheets or an industrial paper — width — it is used so much in the large field. Such coated paper is finished as coated paper which has the various descriptions by a formed part (class of a pigment or adhesives) and the coating method of the coating applied, or the approach of finishing. For example, the coated paper finished by the cast method has high gloss and the Takahira slippage, and is used for printed matter, a fashion bag, etc. which need a high-class feeling. moreover, the coated paper which gave flexible gloss — width — it is used for various kinds of large printed matter, industrial papers, etc. On the other hand, it is in coated paper and there is coated paper with which the gloss of the front face is hardly demanded and which is called so-called lusterless coated paper. fine-arts printing also with the reason of being able to see without fatigue, if such lusterless coated paper has the force of complaining of a decent image to vision as compared with the usual coated paper which has blank paper gloss since the surface gloss is pressed down intentionally and it is further made printed matter to the high-class use range, a catalog, a pamphlet, a calender, this form for commercial publication, etc. — width — it is extended widely.

[0003] By the way, when the glossiness of the front face generally measures with the glossmeter based on JIS-P-8142 law with lusterless coated paper, 40% or less of thing is called lusterless with 75-degree

on JIS-P-8142 law with lusterless coated paper, 40% or less of thing is called lusterless with 75-degree gloss value. Although there are two kinds of lusterless coated paper, one of them is generally called a mat-gross mold and blank paper gloss is low, it is the lusterless coated paper of the dull tone which presents high ink gloss, and other one is called a mat-mat mold and it is mat tone lusterless coated paper with dull blank paper gloss and ink gross.

[0004] That is, it is important for the manufacture approach of the former dull tone lusterless coated paper to control absorption of printing ink and to prepare a precise application layer front face from there being the need of making an ink gross discovering. Therefore, it is the lusterless coated paper of the low blank paper gloss-quantity ink gross which carries out lusterless finishing of the application layer front face which applies the application constituent the mean particle diameter of whose is about 0.5-1.5 micrometers, and which used the pigment of a particle comparatively in needles, such as a satin white, a kaolin, and an aluminum hydroxide, and a plate-like configuration, for example, is indicated by JP,4-108199,A with the calender which has a surface roughening metal roll. Therefore, a gloss value also with blank paper gloss (JIS-P-8142 law) comparatively high at about 25 - 40% is shown.

[0005] The manufacture approach of the lusterless coated paper of the latter mat tone finishes as it is, or on the other hand, after application desiccation, calender processing is carried out, it makes stencil paper very lightly to the application constituent which uses an about 2-10-micrometer comparatively coarse pigment as a principal component among the pigments for coated paper used by manufacture of usual printing coated paper, and at about 3 - 30%, blank paper gloss is low and is the so-called lusterless coated paper of a low blank paper gloss-low ink gross.

[0006] In order in the case of the above-mentioned twist, especially the latter to use coarse whiting as the principal component of a pigment and to finish calender processing very lightly as compared with the coated paper which presents the usual gloss, and the former dull tone lusterless coated paper, there is a limit also in smooth nature and the printability of the actual condition is also bad. Furthermore, when such mat tone lusterless coated paper is hung on presswork, when it is made into ***** after printing, printing ink transfers the paper by which lithography was carried out to the blank paper section, the so-called set-off of ink occurs, and the quality of printed matter deteriorates remarkably.

[0007] Moreover, after finishing printing, it is bookbinding-ized through a bookbinding process. The printing section and the blank paper section will contact with a chip box machine or a **** machine,

printing ink will transfer to the blank paper section, or a cover and a back cover will contact by the pile after bookbinding, printing ink transfers the printed matter in that case to a blank paper side, and the actual condition is holding the difficulty of causing the debasement of printed matter. [0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Blank paper gloss and printing ink gloss are suppressed low, and the set-off or blanket piling of ink do not occur on presswork, but both this inventions have a good printability and printing workability, are bulky further and offer the approach of obtaining the lusterless coated paper of a mat tone with paper stiffness.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the manufacture approach of bulky lusterless coated paper that this invention comes to prepare the under coat and finishing coat which use a pigment and adhesives as a principal component in the Hara paper Bulk density is 0.7 g/cm3. On the under coat whose air permeability based on ASTM-D -726 of the application layer side after preparing an under coat in the Hara paper which is the following and preparing an under coat is 8 - 80 seconds The precipitated calcium carbonate whose mean particle diameter is 0.7-10 micrometers as a pigment 20% of the weight or more of all pigments The whiting whose mean particle diameter is furthermore 5-15 micrometers is the manufacture approach of bulky lusterless coated paper characterized by preparing the finishing coat which all pigments contain 30% of the weight or more.

[Function] He repeated examination and research wholeheartedly so that both blank paper gloss and printing ink gloss are suppressed low, and this invention person etc. may not have the set-off phenomenon of blanket piling on presswork, or printing ink, may be excellent in a printability and may get the lusterless coated paper of the mat tone which has paper stiffness with bulky, as mentioned above. Consequently, the under coat which has specific surface physical properties is prepared in in the paper [Hara 1 it has specific bulk density. The lusterless coated paper which prepares the finishing application layer which comes to apply the aquosity application constituent which uses specific precipitated calcium carbonate and whiting as a principal component on the under coat, and is obtained Both blank paper gloss and printing gloss are suppressed low, and paper stiffness is strong, it excels in a printability, and neither blanket piling nor poor ink fixing occurs, but it turns out that the extremely excellent bulky lusterless coated paper which is not in the former is obtained, and comes to complete this invention. [0011] First, the stencil paper which serves as the description by this invention is described. Generally especially the bulk density of the usual stencil paper which presents high gloss is 0.7 - 0.95 g/cm3, although not limited. The thing of extent is used. It sets to this invention and the bulk density of the stencil paper is 0.7 g/cm3. Desired effectiveness is acquired by using the following. Incidentally, bulk density is 0.7 g/cm3. When the stencil paper to exceed was used and a final product is made, dimension height and paper stiffness fall and are not desirable.

[0012] in addition, as a policy for making stencil paper bulk density low Make coarse beating of pulp which chooses and uses pulp with a thick cell membrane. combination of hard pulp, such as an aramid fiber, and ** -- initial dehydration with the press which uses a high loading material is lessened -- It can adjust to desired bulk density by there being a means by mitigation of calender ** of a paper machine etc., taking the quality specification of a final product into consideration, and combining suitably one of the above-mentioned means, or two means or more.

[0013] Next, the conditions of the under coat used as the 2nd description of this invention are described. That is, it is important to prepare an under coat so that the air permeability based on ASTM-D-726 law of the application layer side in which the under coat was prepared as surface conditions for an under coat here may become 8 - 80 seconds. Incidentally, when the application liquid for finishing application layers is applied on it, in the case of less than 8 seconds, the application liquid permeates an under coat too much, while bulky coated paper becomes is hard to be obtained, the shape of surface type of a finishing coat side also tends to become uneven, there are generating of blanket piling, a fall of printing surface reinforcement, etc., and the effectiveness considered as a request by this invention cannot be acquired to it. On the other hand, when 80 seconds was exceeded, and the porosity on the front face of coated paper becomes scarce, prepares finishing coat and makes a product, drying [of printing ink] falls and the effectiveness which the set-off of printing ink becomes easy to generate, and is considered as a request by this invention also in this case is not acquired.

[0014] As a formula for the air permeability after preparing an under coat to serve as the abovementioned range, although special limitation is not carried out, pigments used in the usual coated paper field, such as organic pigments, such as inorganic pigments, such as a calcium carbonate, a kaolin, a satin white, talc, an aluminum hydroxide, a titanium dioxide, a barium sulfate, and a zinc oxide, a plastics pigment, a hollow pigment, and a binder pigment, are suitably used, for example as a pigment for under coat application layers. Although it is a calcium carbonate, a kaolin, and a satin white, when economical efficiency etc. is especially taken into consideration as a desirable pigment also in these, a calcium carbonate is the most desirable and the comparatively fine thing of mean particle diameter is desirable also in a calcium carbonate.

[0015] Moreover, the amount of applications also affects the air permeability of an application layer side greatly, and if there are few the amounts, naturally, air permeability becomes low, and air permeability will also become high as it increases. this invention -- setting -- the purpose of a final product, and a quality specification -- 3 - 15 g/m2 -- more -- desirable -- 4 - 10 g/m2 It is adjusted in the range of extent. [0016] In addition, when the zirconium compound was added in the under coat, since air permeability becomes low, and the mat nature (low gloss) of printing ink is discovered and the remarkable amelioration effectiveness is accepted to the dissolution of the set-off phenomenon of ink showed that it was desirable. The addition of the zirconium compound at this time is adjusted in 0.05 - 5% of the weight of the range to the pigment in an under coat. As the above-mentioned zirconium compound, a water-soluble zirconium compound is used preferably, for example, carbonic acid zirconium ammonium, an acetic-acid zirconium, a sulfuric-acid zirconium, a zirconium nitrate, an iodation zirconium, zirconium oxychloride, an oxy-iodation zirconium, etc. are illustrated. Furthermore, carbonic acid zirconium ammonium is especially used preferably also in these.

[0017] The product obtained by this invention is lusterless coated paper, as described above. Especially Blank paper gloss, And it is the so-called mat-mat type with which printing gloss has low gloss of lusterless coated paper. The coated paper of the conventional mat tone makes it a key objective especially to cancel the ink set-off currently held as a difficulty, blanket piling (the phenomenon which ink, an application constituent, etc. accumulate on a blanket: for printing satisfactory as the result to become impossible), etc. It is decent and enables it to brew a high-class feeling more by making a still bulkier product.

[0018] Therefore, the application layer of the maximum upper layer is a part which receives direct printing ink, and serves as a very important part also in that the appearance of a product is taken charge of. In this invention, examination was fully added about the pigment used for this application constituent for finishing coat. consequently -- especially, ** which precipitated calcium carbonate has as the property -- when the experiment was variously repeated paying attention to the organization potency and the high oil absorption engine performance of a high application layer, it turned out that the extremely excellent operation effectiveness is shown.

[0019] That is, by using a 0.5-10-micrometer thing as precipitated calcium carbonate used for a finishing application layer with the value which the mean particle diameter measured in the SEDI graph 5000-1 (Shimadzu make) showed that a desirable result was obtained. Incidentally, less than 0.5 micrometers is not enough as the reduction in the gloss of blank paper gloss, even if it uses together with other low gloss pigments, and desired lusterless coated paper cannot be obtained. on the other hand, ** which should be satisfied as coated paper obtained if 10 micrometers is exceeded -- it is difficult to obtain a high product and the mitigation - dissolution effectiveness of the set-off phenomenon of printing ink is not fully acquired further. And it is important to be blended 20% of the weight or more to all the pigments of finishing coat as loadings of the above-mentioned specific precipitated calcium carbonate. incidentally -- less than 20% of the weight of a case -- desired ** -- it is difficult to obtain a high product and there is also still less dissolution effectiveness of the set-off phenomenon of ink.

[0020] in addition, as a class of precipitated calcium carbonate in this case It is not what is limited by configurations, such as the crystal structures, such as calcite and aragonite, a needle, fusiform, and a cube configuration. From various experimental results, the single particle which consists of 0.05-0.5 micrometers condenses, and it is a firm union aggregated particle form (the particle diameter of the average by such the shape of particle). mean particle diameter -- calling -- when what is formed presented comparatively high oil absorption nature and acquired the purpose of a request of this invention, and effectiveness, it turned out that it is very desirable.

[0021] When gloss was easy to be discovered for the comparatively fine particle of what can acquire sufficient effectiveness and the lusterless coated paper of a mat-mat mold was obtained about the dissolution effectiveness of the set-off of dimension height or ink by carrying out specified quantity use of the specific precipitated calcium carbonate like the above, it turned out that it is still more inadequate.

Then, further wholeheartedly, as a result of repeating examination, it found out that the lusterless coated paper of the outstanding mat-mat mold which uses whiting together as a pigment and this invention considers as a request according to the synergistic effect by both combination was obtained. [0022] It is important to use a 5-15-micrometer thing as whiting in this case with the value which that mean particle diameter measured in the SEDI graph 5000-1 (Shimadzu make). Incidentally, in the case of less than 5 micrometers, it is difficult to acquire dull gloss. If 15 micrometers of another side are crossed, the micro smooth nature of an application layer is spoiled, a printability gets worse, it rubs against blanket piling or an application layer side further, a blemish etc. comes to be discovered, and it is not desirable. Moreover, it is important to be blended 30% of the weight or more to all the pigments of finishing coat as loadings of the aforementioned whiting. Incidentally, at less than 30 % of the weight, it is difficult to obtain the product of sufficient mat tone.

[0023] Thus, the lusterless coated paper of the mat-mat tone which has the printability which is bulky and was excellent for the first time with the balance effectiveness can be obtained by carrying out the amount combination of specification of the precipitated calcium carbonate which has the specific mean particle diameter out of which gloss tends [comparatively] to come as a pigment of finishing coat, and the whiting which has specific mean particle diameter with low gloss relatively.

[0024] In addition, one or more sorts of organic pigments, such as an inorganic pigment which is the range which does not spoil the purpose of this invention and effectiveness other than the above-mentioned precipitated calcium carbonate and whiting as a pigment of finishing coat, for example, is used as objects for common coated paper, such as a satin white, talc, an aluminum hydroxide, a titanium dioxide, a barium sulfate, and a zinc oxide, a plastics pigment, a synthetic-resin nature hollow pigment, and a binder pigment, can be used suitably. When it was especially blended about 2 to 25% of the weight, having used the satin white as the pigment for finishing coat, when an application layer porosityizes (it becomes porous) showed that could cancel especially the set-off of ink and outstanding bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained. If there is little effectiveness acquired at less than 2% of the weight of a case and it incidentally crosses 25 % of the weight of another side, an ink gross will be easy to be discovered, and it becomes difficult to obtain desired lusterless coated paper.

[0025] Although synthetic macromolecules, such as proteins, such as the adhesives which are not limited and are used in the usual coated paper manufacture field especially as adhesives used for an under coat and the application liquid for finishing coat, for example, various kinds of starch, casein, or soybean protein, a styrene-butadiene copolymer latex, an acrylic latex, and polyvinyl alcohol, can be used suitably, a styrene-butadiene copolymer latex and especially an acrylic latex are desirable especially. Furthermore, in an under coat and the application liquid for finishing coat, various kinds of assistants, for example, a dispersant, antiseptics, a color, a water retention agent, a curing agent, a deck-watertight-luminaire-ized agent, etc. can also be added if needed in addition to the above.

[0026] By this invention, desired lusterless coated paper is obtained like the above by applying the application liquid for under coats and the application liquid for finishing coat which were obtained by carrying out in in the paper [Hara] it specified previously. in addition — if the amount of applications of the application liquid for finishing coat applied on the under coat in this case takes the product quality acquired into consideration — per one side — solid content — 5 - 30 g/m2 — more — desirable — 8 - 20 g/m2 Adjusting in the range is desirable. Moreover, various kinds of coating equipments currently used in the usual coated paper manufacture field, for example, an air knife coater, various kinds of blade coating machines, a CHAMPU REXX coating machine, etc. can use suitably the approach of applying the application liquid for finishing coat, and the application liquid for under coats, and it is not limited especially.

[0027] The coated paper obtained in this way is ****(ed) to the finishing equipments (a super calender, gloss calender, etc.) of various well-known official businesses, and product finishing is given. In the case of this invention, the approach of ****(ing) and making the calender which was easy to graduate, needed to perform pressurization finishing by which gloss cannot be discovered easily, and equipped the rigid resin roll etc. is more desirable than the purpose. And as bulk density of a final product, the value is 1.10 g/cm3. It is more desirable to carry out pressurization actuation so that it may not exceed. if 1.10 g/cm3 is incidentally exceeded -- paper stiffness -- remarkable -- falling -- desired ** -- there is a possibility that high coated paper may become is hard to be obtained.

[Example] Although an example is given to below and this invention is more concretely explained to it, of course, it is not limited to them. In addition, unless it refused especially, the "weight section" as solid

content and "% of the weight" showed the section in an example, and %, respectively. [0029]

The application liquid for under coats of 50% of concentration which consists of the oxidization starch 5 section (as solid content) and styrene-butadiene copolymer latex 10 section and the carbonic acid zirconium ammonium 2 section was prepared [as opposed to / as four to example 1, examples 12-15, and example of comparison 7 pigment / the kaolin 50 section and the precipitated-calcium-carbonate 50 section / as opposed to / as adhesives / the pigment 100 section], the application liquid for under coats obtained in this way -- bulk density -- 0.63 g/cm3 it is -- a high-quality stencil paper (U.S. tsubo 130 g/m2) top -- dry weight -- one side -- 5 g/m2 The air permeability which dried and was based on ASTM-D -726 of an application layer side after the double-sided application by the blade coating machine so that it might become prepared the double-sided under coat application layer which is 14 seconds. [0030] Subsequently, the application liquid for finishing coat of 55% of concentration which consists of the oxidization starch 5 section and the styrene-butadiene copolymer latex 10 section to the pigment 100 section was prepared as the whiting 65 section with mean particle diameter as shown in the satin white 10 section and Table 2 as a pigment, the precipitated-calcium-carbonate 25 section, and adhesives. On the above-mentioned under coat, one side is the application liquid for finishing coat obtained in this way 15 g/m2 It dried after the double-sided application so that it might become, and the coated paper of two one side coating was obtained. Furthermore, finish bulk density is this coated paper 0.90 g/cm3 The super calender cliff was carried out and lusterless coated paper was obtained so that it might become. About the lusterless coated paper obtained in this way, quality evaluation was performed by the evaluation approach as shown below, and the result was collectively shown in Table 3. [0031] example 2 example 1 -- setting -- the amount of applications of the application liquid for under coats -- one side 5 g/m2 from -- 7 g/m2 It changed and lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having prepared the under coat application layer whose air permeability based on ASTM-D-726 of an under coat side is 30 seconds. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3. [0032] In example of comparison 1 example 2, except having changed the oxidization starch of the application liquid for under coats into the ten sections, it applied and dried by the blade coating machine like the example 2, and lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 2 except having obtained the under coat application layer whose air permeability based on ASTM-D-726 on the front face of an under coat is 110 seconds. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3. [0033] It sets in the example of comparison 2 example 1, and is the amount of applications of the application liquid for under coats 2 g/m2 It carried out and bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having obtained the under coat application layer whose air permeability based on ASTM-D -726 of the application side after preparing an under coat is 3 seconds. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown [0034] In example 3 example 2, the amount of the oxidized starch of the application liquid for under coats was made into the seven sections, and bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having obtained the under coat application layer whose air permeability based on ASTM-D -726 on the front face of an under coat is 50 seconds. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3. [0035] In four to example 5 example 1, the pressurization conditions of the calender of a paper machine are adjusted about the stencil paper to be used, respectively. Stencil paper with bulk density (example 4:0.60 g/cm3 and example 5:0.69 g/cm3) as shown in Table 1 is used. Bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except the air permeability based on ASTM-D -726 of a double-sided under coat application layer having acquired the numeric value (example 4:12 seconds /, ten cc. example 5:20 seconds /, ten cc) as shown in Table 1, respectively. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3. [0036] In example of comparison 3 example 1, the pressurization conditions of the calender of a paper machine are adjusted about the stencil paper to be used. Bulk density 0.85 g/cm3 as shown in Table 1 The air permeability which used the stencil paper which it has and was based on ASTM-D -726 of a double-sided under coat application layer obtained numerical 35 seconds / shown in Table 1. and ten cc. And the conditions of the last finishing super calender are changed and it is product bulk density 0.98 g/cm3 Bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having carried out. About

the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3.

[0037] In six to example 8 example 1, bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except the carbonic acid zirconium ammonium added to the application liquid for under coats having changed the addition, respectively, as shown in Table 1 (the example 6:0 section, 7:0.example 3 section, example 8:3 section). About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3.

[0038] The whiting 35 section and the precipitated-calcium-carbonate 65 section which have mean particle diameter as shown in Table 2 as a pigment of the application liquid for example 9 finishing coat were blended, and bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having prepared the application liquid for finishing coat of 50% of concentration which consists of the oxidization starch 20 section and the styrene-butadiene copolymer latex 10 section to the pigment 100 section as adhesives further. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3.

[0039] the whiting 65 section with mean particle diameter as shown in the satin white 5 section and Table 2 as pigment combination of the application liquid for example 10 finishing coat, and precipitated calcium carbonate — bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having prepared the application liquid for finishing coat of 57% of concentration which consists of the oxidization starch 5 section and the styrene-butadiene copolymer latex 10 section to the pigment 100 section as adhesives further the 30 section. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3.

[0040] the whiting 50 section with mean particle diameter as shown in the satin white 30 section and Table 2 as pigment combination of the application liquid for example of comparison 8 finishing coat, and precipitated calcium carbonate — bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having prepared the application liquid for finishing coat of 50% of concentration which consists of the oxidization starch 5 section and the styrene-butadiene copolymer latex 10 section to the pigment 100 section as adhesives further the 20 section. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3.

[0041] the whiting 60 section with mean particle diameter as shown in the satin white 20 section and Table 2 as pigment combination of the application liquid for example 11 finishing coat, and precipitated calcium carbonate -- bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having prepared the application liquid for finishing coat of 50% of concentration which consists of the oxidization starch 5 section and the styrene-butadiene copolymer latex 10 section to the pigment 100 section as adhesives further the 20 section. About the obtained coated paper, quality evaluation was performed like the example 1 and the result was collectively shown in Table 3.

[0042] The conditions of the last finishing super calender are changed in 16 to example 18 example 1. the product bulk density -- respectively -- an example 16 (0.85 g/cm3) and an example 17 (0.98 g/cm3) -- about an example 18 in addition Bulky lusterless coated paper was obtained like the example 1 except having changed with the precipitated-calcium-carbonate 20 section which has the mean particle diameter shown in Table 2 as pigment combination of finishing, and the whiting 80 section (1.20 g/cm3 was made to product bulk density).

[0043] Quality evaluation was performed based on the evaluation approach which carries out the following about 26 kinds of lusterless coated paper obtained in this way, and the result was shown in Table 3.

[0044] [Evaluation criteria and the evaluation approach]

(Stencil paper bulk density) The value which performed the U.S. tsubo measurement based on JIS-P-8124 law, subsequently performed thickness-of-paper measurement based on JIS-P-8118 law, and broke the obtained U.S. tsubo by thickness of paper was made into bulk density (unit: g/cm3).

[0045] (Air permeability of an application layer side which prepared the under coat) Air permeability measurement (a high-pressure type air permeability meter is used) was performed by the approach based on ASTM-D-726 law.

[0046] (Mean particle diameter of a pigment) Particle-size-distribution measurement was performed with the settling method, and 50% o'clock of value of accumulation weight was made into mean particle diameter (measuring instrument / SEDI-GRAPH 5000-1/Shimadzu make).

[0047] (Blank paper glossiness) Based on JIS-P-8142 law, it measured on 75 include-angles conditions. [0048] (Blank paper smoothness) It measured using the SUMU star smoothness sensor (product made

Fran **** Electron). Smooth nature is so high that a value is small.
(5549) (Paper stiffness/stiffness) J.TAPPI Measurement by eye length and the side glance was
performed, it was obtained, the result was averaged [it measured based on No.40 law, and], and it
considered as stiffness (unit: mgf).
[0050] (Printing ink gross) Using the diamond offset press (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries make), 4 color
printing was performed under 8000 printing [/hour] speed and the ink gross of the Japanese ink
monochrome of printed matter and Japanese ink, indigo blue, red, and 4 yellow color pile sections was
judged visually.
O: It was the printing result of a mat tone which ink sinks, and there is no ink gross and was carried out
very gently.
O: Ink sank with the sufficient degree, there was no ink gross, and it was a printing result of a mat tone.
: There is ** of ink halfway, a part of ink gross is accepted, and it is not the coated paper of the mat
tone which should be satisfied.
x : An ink gross is discovered and it is not a mat tone.
[0051] (Set-off of printing ink) Using the diamond offset press (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries make), 4 color
printing (Japanese ink, indigo blue, red, four yellow coldrs) was performed under 8000 printing [/hour]
speed, the printed matter of about 2000 sheets was made into ****** on the printing side after printing,
and room temperature neglect was carried out in the condition for about 24 hours. Then, it turned over at
a time one printed matter made into ******, and the visual judgment of the dirt condition (set-off) by the
printing ink of the rear face (blank paper section) of other printed matter which is in contact with the
printing section used as 4 color pile printing and its part was carried out.
[0052] O: Fixing of ink is quick and an ink change (dirt) in the blank paper section is not accepted at all.
O : Fixing of ink is good and an ink change (dirt) in the blank paper section is hardly accepted.
**: Fixing of ink is bad and an ink change (dirt) in the blank paper section is accepted.
x : Fixing of ink is very bad and an ink change (dirt) in the plank paper section is accepted considerably.
[0053] (Blanket piling at the time of printing) Using the diamond offset press (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
make), monochrome printing of 3000 sheets was performed under 8000 printing [/hour] speed, and the
visual judgment of a blanket and the printed matter was carried out after the completion of printing.
O: On a blanket, accumulation of an application constituent is not accepted at the time of printing
termination. Moreover, abnormalities are not accepted in printed matter at all.
O: On the blanket, an application layer is extent which can respond with an automatic flushing device
although taken small quantity every, and has not come out of effect to printing and printed matter.
** : Although the application layer is taken by the blanket, most effects on printed matter are not accepted
x: The application layer is taken by the blanket, the effect on [from the middle of printing] a printing side
comes out, and beautiful printing cannot be performed.
[0054]
[Table 1]
[0055]
[Table 2]
[0056]
[Table 3]
700573
[0057]
[Effect of the Invention] Both the lusterless coated paper obtained in the example had blank paper gloss

and especially low printing gloss, and paper stiffness (stiffness) was strong, was excellent in the printability, and was very little bulky lusterless coated paper of the set-off of blanket piling or ink so that

clearly from the result of Table 3.

[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】 嵩高齢消し塗被紙の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】特に紙腰が強く、印刷適性に優れ、かつプランケットパイリングおよび印刷インクの定着不良(印刷インクの裏移り現象)が解消された嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法を提供する。

【構成】原紙上に、顔料と接着剤を主成分とする下塗り層および上塗り層を設けてなる嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法であり、特に緊度が0.7g/cm³以下である原紙上に下塗り層を設け、下塗り層を設けた後の塗被層面のASTM一D-726に準拠した透気度が8~80秒である下塗り層上に、顔料として平均粒子径が0.7~10μmである沈降性炭酸カルシウムが全顔料の20重量%以上、さらに平均粒子径が5~15μmである重質炭酸カルシウムが全顔料の30重量%以上含有される上塗り層を設けてなる嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】原紙上に、顔料と接着剤を主成分とする下塗り層および上塗り層を設けてなる嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法において、緊度が0.7g/cm³以下である原紙上に下塗り層を設け、下塗り層を設けた後の塗被層面のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度が8~80秒である下塗り層上に、顔料として平均粒子径が0.7~10μmである沈降性炭酸カルシウムが全顔料の20重量%以上、さらに平均粒子径が5~15μmである重質炭酸カルシウムが全顔料の30重量%以上含有される上塗り層を設けたことを特徴とする嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法。

【請求項2】上塗り塗被層用顔料として、サチンホワイトが全顔料中に2~25重量%含有される請求項1記載の嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法。

【請求項3】下塗り層中に顔料に対し、固形分で0.05~5.0重量%のジルコニウム化合物が含有される請求項1、2または3記載の嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法。

【請求項4】 嵩高艶消し塗被紙の仕上げ緊度が1.10 g/cm³以下になるようにキャレンダー仕上げする請求項1、2、または3記載の嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、艶消し塗被紙の製造方法に関し、特に腰が強く、印刷適性に優れ、かつプランケットパイリングおよび印刷インクの定着不良(所謂、印刷インクの裏移り)が解消された嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、塗被紙は各種印刷用紙や産業用紙 として巾広い分野で多量に利用されている。このような **塗被紙は塗被される塗料の組成分(顔料や接着剤の種** 類) や強工方式、あるいは仕上げ方法等によって、いろ いろな特徴を有する塗被紙として仕上げられる。例え ば、キャスト方式で仕上げられる塗被紙は髙光沢と髙平 滑性を有し、高級感を必要とする印刷物やファッション バッグ等に利用されている。また、汎用性のある光沢を 付与した塗被紙も巾広く各種の印刷物や産業用紙等に利 用されている。一方、塗被紙の中にあって、その表面の 光沢が殆ど要求されない、所謂艶消し塗被紙といわれる 塗被紙がある。このような艶消し塗被紙は意図的にその 表面光沢を押さえているために、白紙光沢を有する通常 の強被紙と比較し視覚に上品なイメージを訴える力があ り、さらに印刷物にすると疲労なく見ることができる等 の理由から、その利用範囲も髙級な美術印刷、カタロ グ、パンフレット、カレンダーや商業出版用本文用紙等 に巾広く伸びている。

【0003】ところで、艶消し塗被紙とは、一般にその

表面の光沢度がJIS-P-8142法に準拠した光沢度計で測定した場合、75°光沢値で40%以下のものを艶消しと称している。一般に、艶消し塗被紙には2種類があり、その1つはマットーグロス型と呼ばれ、白紙光沢は低いが、高いインク光沢を呈するダル調の艶消し塗被紙であり、他の1つは、マットーマット型と呼ばれ、白紙光沢、インクグロスともに低調なマット調艶消し塗被紙である。

【0004】即ち、前者のダル調艶消し塗被紙の製造方法は、印刷インクの吸収を抑制して、インクグロスを発現させる必要性があることから、緻密な塗被層表面を設けることが重要である。そのために、サチンホワイト、カオリン、水酸化アルミニウム等の針状、平板状の形状でその平均粒子径が約0.5~1.5μmの比較的微粒子の顔料を使用した塗被組成物を塗被し、例えば特開平4-108199号公報に記載されているような塗被層表面を、粗面化金属ロールを有するキャレンダーで艶消し仕上げする低白紙光沢一高インクグロスの艶消し塗被紙である。従って、白紙光沢(JIS-P-8142法)も25~40%程度で比較的高い光沢値を示す。

【0005】一方、後者のマット調の艶消し塗被紙の製造方法は、通常の印刷塗被紙の製造で使用される塗被紙用顔料のうち、2~10μm程度の比較的粗い顔料を主成分とする塗被組成物を原紙に塗被乾燥後、そのまま仕上げるか、あるいは非常に軽くキャレンダー処理をして仕上げるものであり、白紙光沢は3~30%程度で低く、所謂、低白紙光沢ー低インクグロスの艶消し塗被紙である。

【0006】上記より、特に後者の場合は、通常の光沢を呈する塗被紙や、前者のダル調艶消し塗被紙に比較して、粗い重質炭酸カルシウムを顔料の主成分とし、キャレンダー処理を非常に軽く仕上げるために、平滑性にも限度があり、かつ印刷適性も悪いのが実状である。さらに、このようなマット調艶消し塗被紙を印刷工程に掛けた場合、平版印刷された紙は印刷後棒積みにしたときに、印刷インクが白紙部に転移して、所謂インクの裏移りが発生し、印刷物の品質が著しく低下する。

【0007】また、印刷を終えた後、製本工程を経て製本化される。その場合の印刷物は、折り機や丁合機で印刷部と白紙部とが接触することになり、印刷インクが白紙部に転移したり、製本後の積み重ねで表紙と裏表紙とが接触することになり、印刷インクが白紙面に転移して、印刷物の品質低下を招くといった難点を抱えているのが実状である。

[8000]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、白紙光沢および印刷インク光沢がともに低く抑えられ、印刷工程上、インクの裏移りやブランケットパイリングが発生せず、良好な印刷適性と印刷作業性を有し、さらに嵩高で、紙腰のあるマット調の艶消し塗被紙を得る方法を提

供するものである。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、原紙上に、顔料と接着剤を主成分とする下塗り層および上塗り層を設けてなる嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法において、緊度が0.7g/cm³以下である原紙上に下塗り層を設け、下塗り層を設けた後の塗被層面のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度が8~80秒である下塗り層上に、顔料として平均粒子径が0.7~10μmである沈降性炭酸カルシウムが全顔料の20重量%以上、さらに平均粒子径が5~15μmである重質炭酸カルシウムが全顔料の30重量%以上含有される上塗り層を設けたことを特徴とする嵩高艶消し塗被紙の製造方法である。

[0010]

【作用】本発明者等は、前述したように、白紙光沢および印刷インク光沢がともに低く抑えられ、また、印刷工程上でのプランケットパイリングや印刷インクの裏移り現象がなく、印刷適性に優れ、嵩高で紙腰のあるマット調の艶消し塗被紙を得るべく、鋭意検討、研究を重ねた。その結果、特定の緊度を有する原紙上に、特定の物性を有する下塗り層を設け、その下塗り層上に、特定の沈降性炭酸カルシウムおよび重質炭酸カルシウムおよび重質炭酸カルシウムおよび重質炭酸カルシウムおよび重質炭酸カルシウムおよび重質炭酸カルシウムが発生炭酸カルシウムが重要を設けて得られる艶消し塗被紙は、白紙光沢および印刷光沢がともに低く抑えられ、かつ紙腰が強く、が発生せず、従来にない、極めて優れた嵩高艶消し強が発生せず、従来にない、極めて優れた嵩高艶消し強統得られることが判り、本発明を完成するに至ったものである。

【0011】先ず、本発明で特徴となる原紙について述べる。高光沢を呈する通常の原紙の繁度は特に限定されるものではないが、一般的には $0.7\sim0.95\,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 程度のものが使用されている。本発明においては、その原紙の緊度が $0.7\,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 以下のものを使用することにより、所望の効果を得るものである。因みに、緊度が $0.7\,\mathrm{g/cm^3}$ を越える原紙を使用すると、最終製品に仕上げた場合に、嵩高さ、および紙腰が低下し好ましくない。

【0012】なお、原紙緊度を低くするための方策としては、細胞膜の厚いパルプを選択して使用する、パルプの叩解を粗くする、アラミド繊維等の硬質パルプの配合、嵩高い填料を使用する、プレスでの初期脱水を少なくする、抄紙機のキャレンダー圧の軽減等による手段があり、最終製品の品質仕様を勘案し、上記の手段の1つ、または2つ以上の手段を適宜組み合わせることにより、所望の緊度に調整することができる。

【0013】次に、本発明の第2番目の特徴となる下塗り層の条件について述べる。即ち、ここでいう下塗り層の表面条件として、下塗り層を設けた塗被層面のASTM-D-726法に準拠した透気度が8~80秒になる

ように下塗り層を設けることが重要である。因みに、8 砂未満の場合には、その上に上塗り塗被層用の塗被液を 塗被した場合に、その塗被液が下塗り層に浸透し過ぎ て、嵩高な塗被紙が得られ難くなると同時に上塗り層面 の表面形状も不均一となり易く、プランケットパイリン グの発生や、印刷表面強度の低下等が有り、本発明で所 望とする効果を得ることができない。他方、80秒を越 えると、塗被紙表面の多れ性が乏しくなり、上塗り層を 設け、製品に仕上げた場合、印刷インクの乾燥性が低下 し、印刷インクの裏移りが発生し易くなり、この場合も 本発明で所望とする効果が得られない。

【0014】下塗り層を設けた後の透気度が上記の範囲となるための処方としては、特段限定するものではないが、例えば下塗り塗破層用顔料として、炭酸カルシウム、カオリン、サチンホワイト、タルク、水酸化アルミニウム、二酸化チタン、硫酸バリウム、酸化亜鉛等の無機顔料、プラスチックピグメント、中空ピグメント、バインダーピグメント等の有機顔料等、通常の塗破紙分野で使用される顔料が適宜使用される。これらの中でも、特に好ましい顔料としては、炭酸カルシウム、カオリン、サチンホワイトであるが、経済性等を考慮すると、炭酸カルシウムが最も好ましく、炭酸カルシウムの中でも平均粒子径の比較的細かいものが望ましい。

【0015】また、塗被量も塗被層面の透気度に大きく影響を与えるものであり、その量が少ないと、当然透気度は低くなり、多くなるに従い透気度も高くなる。本発明においては、最終製品の目的、品質仕様より、 $3\sim1$ 5 g/m^2 、より好ましくは $4\sim10$ g/m^2 程度の範囲で調節される。

【0016】なお、下塗り層中にジルコニウム化合物を添加すると、透気度が低くなり、印刷インクのマット性 (低光沢) が発現され、かつインクの裏移り現象の解消に対し、著しい改良効果が認められるためにより好ましいことが分かった。このときのジルコニウム化合物の添加量は下塗り層中の顔料に対し、0.05~5重量%の範囲で調節される。上記のジルコニウム化合物としては、水溶性のジルコニウム化合物が好ましく用いられ、例えば炭酸ジルコニウムアンモニウム、酢酸ジルコニウム、硫酸ジルコニウム、硝酸ジルコニウム、沃化ジルコニウム、オキシ塩化ジルコニウム、オキシ下化ジルコニウム等が例示される。さらに、これらの中でも炭酸ジルコニウムアンモニウムが特に好ましく用いられる。

【0017】本発明で得られる製品は、前記したように 艶消し塗被紙であり、特に白紙光沢、および印刷光沢と もに低光沢を有する、所謂マットーマット型の艶消し塗 被紙であり、特に従来のマット調の塗被紙が難点として 抱えているインク裏移りやブランケットパイリング(ブ ランケット上にインクおよび/または塗被組成物等が累 積する現象:その結果として満足な印刷ができなくな る)等を解消することを主目的としたものであり、さら に嵩高な製品に仕上げることにより、上品で、より高級 感を醸成できるようにしたものである。

【0018】従って、最上層の塗被層は直接印刷インクを受理する部分であり、製品の外観を受けもつ点でも極めて重要な部位となる。本発明では、この上塗り層用塗被組成物に使用する顔料について十分に検討を加えた。その結果、特に沈降性炭酸カルシウムがその特性として有する、嵩高い塗被層の形成能、および高い吸油性能に着目して種々実験を重ねたところ、極めて優れた作用効果を示すことが分かった。

【0019】即ち、上塗り塗被層に使用する沈降性炭酸カルシウムとしては、その平均粒子径がセディグラフ5000-1(島津製作所製)で測定した値で0.5~10μmのものを使用することにより、好ましい結果が得られることが分かった。因みに、0.5μm未満では、他の低光沢顔料と併用しても白紙光沢の低光沢化が十分でなく、所望の艶消し塗被紙を得られない。他方、10μmを越えると、得られる塗被紙として、満足すべ裏移り現象の軽減~解消効果が十分に得られない。そして、上記特定の沈降性炭酸カルシウムの配合量としては、上塗り層の全顔料に対し20重量%以上配合されることが重要である。因みに、20重量%未満の場合には、所望の場象の解消効果も少ない。

【0020】なお、この場合の沈降性炭酸カルシウムの種類としては、カルサイト、アラゴナイト等の結晶構造や針状、紡錘状、立方形状等の形状によって限定されるものではなく、種々の実験結果より、0.05~0.5 μ mからなる単一の微粒子が凝集して強固な結束二次粒子形(このような粒子形態での平均の粒子径を、平均粒子径と称する)を形成するものが比較的高い吸油性を呈し、本発明の所望の目的、効果を得る上で、極めて好ましいことが分かった。

【0021】上記の如き特定の沈降性炭酸カルシウムを 所定量使用することにより、嵩高さやインクの裏移りの 解消効果に関しては、十分な効果を得ることができるも のの、比較的細かい粒子のために、光沢が発現されやす く、マットーマット型の艶消し塗被紙を得る上では、な お、不十分なものであることが分かった。そこで、さら に鋭意、検討を重ねた結果、顔料として重質炭酸カルシ ウムを併用し、両者の組み合わせによる相乗効果によ り、本発明が所望とする、優れたマットーマット型の艶 消し塗被紙が得られることを見出した。

【0022】この場合の、重質炭酸カルシウムとしては、その平均粒子径がセディグラフ5000-1 (島津製作所製)で測定した値で5~ 15μ mのものを使用することが重要である。因みに、 5μ m未満の場合、低調な光沢を得ることが難しい。他方 15μ mを越えると、途被層のミクロな平滑性が損なわれ、印刷適性が悪化

し、さらにはブランケットパイリングや塗被層面に擦れ 傷等が発現されるようになり、好ましくない。また、前 記の重質炭酸カルシウムの配合量としては、上塗り層の 全顔料に対し30重量%以上配合されることが重要であ る。因みに、30重量%未満では、十分なマット調の製 品を得ることが難しい。

【0023】このように、上塗り層の顔料として、比較的光沢が出やすい特定の平均粒子径を有する沈降性炭酸カルシウムと相対的に光沢の低い特定の平均粒子径を有する重質炭酸カルシウムを特定量配合することにより、そのバランス効果によって、初めて、嵩高で、優れた印刷適性を有するマットーマット調の艶消し塗被紙を得ることができるものである。

【0024】なお、上塗り層の顔料としては、上記の沈降性炭酸カルシウム、重質炭酸カルシウムの他に、本発明の目的、効果を損なわない範囲で、例えばサチンホワイト、タルク、水酸化アルミニウム、二酸化チタン、硫酸バリウム、酸化亜鉛等の一般塗被紙用として使用されている無機顔料、プラスチックピグメント、合成樹脂性中空ピグメント、パインダーピグメント等の有機顔料の1種以上を適宜使用することができる。とりわけ、サチンホワイトを上塗り層用顔料として2~25重量%程度配合すると、塗被層が多孔化(ポーラスになる)することにより、特にインクの裏移りが解消でき、優れた嵩高艶消し塗被紙が得られることがわかった。因みに、2重量%を越えるとインクグロスが発現されやすく、所望の艶消し塗被紙を得ることが難しくなる。

【0025】下塗り、および上塗り層用塗被液に使用される接着剤としては、特に限定されるものではなく、通常の塗被紙製造分野で使用される接着剤、例えば各種の澱粉類、カゼイン、あるいは大豆蛋白等の蛋白類、スチレンーブタジエン共重合体ラテックス、アクリル系ラテックスやポリビニルアルコール等の合成高分子類を適宜使用することができるが、中でもスチレンーブタジエン共重合体ラテックスおよびアクリル系ラテックスが特に望ましい。さらに、上記以外に、下塗り、および上塗り層用塗被液中には各種の助剤、例えば分散剤、防腐剤、染料、保水剤、硬化剤、耐水化剤等を必要に応じて添加することもできる。

【0026】本発明では、上記の如くして得られた下塗り層用塗被液および上塗り層用塗被液を先に特定した原紙上に塗被することで所望の艶消し塗被紙を得るものである。なお、この場合の下塗り層上に塗被する上塗り層用塗被液の塗被量は、得られる製品品質を考慮すると、片面当たり固形分で5~30g/m²、より好ましくは8~20g/m²の範囲で調節するのが好ましい。また、上塗り層用塗被液および下塗り層用塗被液を塗被する方法は、通常の塗工紙製造分野で使用されている、各種の塗工装置、例えばエアーナイフコーター、各種のブ

レードコーター、チャンプレックスコーター等が適宜使用でき、特に限定されるものではない。

【0027】かくして得られた塗被紙は、各種公知公用の仕上げ装置(スーパーキャレンダー、グロスキャレンダー等)に通紙して製品仕上げが施される。本発明の場合、その目的より、平滑化し易く、光沢が発現されにくいような加圧仕上げを行う必要があり、硬質樹脂ロール等を装備したキャレンダーに通紙して仕上げる方法が望ましい。そして、最終製品の緊度としては、その値が1.10g/cm³を越えないように加圧操作をすることがより望ましい。因みに、1.10g/cm³を越えると、紙腰が顕著に低下し、所望の嵩高い塗被紙が得られ難くなる恐れがある。

[0028]

【実施例】以下に、実施例を挙げて本発明をより具体的 に説明するが、勿論それらに限定されるものではない。 なお、特に断らない限り、例中の部および%はそれぞ れ、固形分としての「重量部」および「重量%」で示し た。

[0029]

実施例1、実施例12~15、比較例4~7

額料として、カオリン50部と沈降性炭酸カルシウム50部、接着剤として、額料100部に対し、酸化澱粉5部(固形分として)とスチレンーブタジエン共重合体ラテックス10部、炭酸ジルコニウムアンモニウム2部からなる濃度50%の下塗り層用塗被液を調製した。かくして得られた下塗り層用塗被液を緊度が0.63g/cm³である上質原紙(米坪130g/m²)の上に乾燥重量が片面で5g/m²となるようにブレードコーターで両面塗被後、乾燥して塗被層面のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度が14秒である両面下塗り塗被層を設けた。

【0030】次いで、顔料としてサチンホワイト10部と表2に示すような平均粒子径を持つ、重質炭酸カルシウム65部と沈降炭酸カルシウム25部、接着剤として顔料100部に対し、酸化澱粉5部、スチレンーブタジェン共重合体ラテックス10部からなる濃度55%の上塗り層用塗被液を調製した。かくして得られた上塗り層用塗被液を上記の下塗り層の上に、片面が15g/m²となるように両面塗被後、乾燥して、片面2度塗りの塗被紙を得た。さらに、この塗被紙を仕上緊度が0.90g/cm³となるようにスーパーキャレンダーがけして艶消し塗被紙を得た。かくして得られた艶消し塗被紙について、下記に示すような評価方法により品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0031】実施例2

実施例1において、下塗り層用塗被液の塗被量を片面5 g $/m^2$ から7 g $/m^2$ に変更し、下塗り層面のAST M-D-726に準拠した透気度が30秒である下塗り塗被層を設けた以外は実施例1と同様にして艶消し塗被

紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様に して品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示し た。

【0032】比較例1

実施例2において、下塗り層用塗被液の酸化澱粉を10 部に変更した以外は、実施例2と同様にプレードコーターで塗被、乾燥し、下塗り層表面のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度が110秒である下塗り塗被層を得た以外は、実施例2と同様にして艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0033】比較例2

実施例1において、下塗り層用塗被液の塗被量を2g/m²とし、下塗り層を設けた後の塗被面のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度が3秒である下塗り塗被層を得た以外は、実施例1と同様にして嵩高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0034】実施例3

実施例2において、下塗り層用塗被液の酸化澱粉の量を 7部とし、下塗り層表面のASTM-D-726に準拠 した透気度が50秒である下塗り塗被層を得た以外は、 実施例1と同様にして嵩高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られ た塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行 い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0035】実施例4~5

実施例1において、用いる原紙について、抄紙機のキャレンダーの加圧条件をそれぞれ関節して、表1に示すような緊度(実施例4:0.60g/cm³、実施例5:0.69g/cm³)を持つ原紙を使用し、両面下塗り塗被層のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度がそれぞれ、表1に示すような数値(実施例4:12秒/10cc、実施例5:20秒/10cc)を得た以外は、実施例1と同様にして嵩高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0036】比較例3

実施例1において、用いる原紙について、抄紙機のキャレンダーの加圧条件を調節して、表1に示すような緊度 0.85g/cm³を持つ原紙を使用し、両面下塗り塗 被層のASTM-D-726に準拠した透気度が表1に示す数値35秒/10ccを得たこと、および最終の仕上げスーパーキャレンダーの条件を変更して、製品緊度を0.98g/cm³とした以外は、実施例1と同様にして高高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0037】実施例6~8

実施例1において、下塗り層用塗被液へ添加する炭酸ジルコニウムアンモニウムをそれぞれ、表1(実施例6:

0部、実施例7:0.3部、実施例8:3部) に示すように添加量を変化させた以外は、実施例1と同様にして 嵩高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実 施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3に まとめて示した。

【0038】実施例9

上塗り層用塗被液の顔料として、表2に示すような平均 粒子径を持つ重質炭酸カルシウム35部と沈降性炭酸カ ルシウム65部とを配合し、さらに接着剤として、顔料 100部に対し酸化澱粉20部とスチレンーブタジエン 共重合体ラテックス10部からなる濃度50%の上塗り 層用塗被液を調製した以外は、実施例1と同様にして嵩 高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施 例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にま とめて示した。

【0039】実施例10

上塗り層用塗被液の顔料配合として、サチンホワイト5部、表2に示すような平均粒子径を持つ重質炭酸カルシウム65部、および沈降性炭酸カルシウム30部、さらに接着剤として、顔料100部に対し酸化澱粉5部とスチレンープタジエン共重合体ラテックス10部からなる濃度57%の上塗り層用塗被液を調製した以外は、実施例1と同様にして高高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0040】比較例8

上塗り層用塗被液の顔料配合として、サチンホワイト3 0部、表2に示すような平均粒子径を持つ重質炭酸カルシウム50部、および沈降性炭酸カルシウム20部、さらに接着剤として、顔料100部に対し酸化澱粉5部とスチレンーブタジエン共重合体ラテックス10部からなる濃度50%の上塗り層用塗被液を調製した以外は、実施例1と同様にして嵩高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0041】実施例11

上塗り層用塗被液の顔料配合として、サチンホワイト20部、表2に示すような平均粒子径を持つ重質炭酸カルシウム60部、および沈降性炭酸カルシウム20部、さらに接着剤として、顔料100部に対し酸化酸粉5部とスチレンーブタジエン共重合体ラテックス10部からなる濃度50%の上塗り層用塗被液を調製した以外は、実施例1と同様にして高高艶消し塗被紙を得た。得られた塗被紙について、実施例1と同様にして品質評価を行い、その結果を表3にまとめて示した。

【0042】実施例16~18

実施例1において、最終の仕上げスーパーキャレンダーの条件を変更して、その製品緊度をそれぞれ、実施例16(0.85g/cm³)、実施例17(0.98g/cm³)、なお、実施例18については、上塗りの顔料

配合として、表 2 に示した平均粒子径を持つ沈降性炭酸カルシウム 2 0 部、および重質炭酸カルシウム 8 0 部と変更した以外は、実施例 1 と同様にして嵩高艶消し塗被紙を得た(製品緊度を 1. 2 0 g/c m³ に仕上げた)。

【0043】かくして得られた26種類の艶消し塗被紙について下記する評価方法に基づいて品質評価を行い、その結果を表3に示した。

【0044】〔評価項目および評価方法〕

(原紙緊度) J I S - P - 8 1 2 4 法に準拠して米坪測 定を行い、ついで J I S - P - 8 1 1 8 法に準拠して紙 厚測定を行い、得られた米坪を紙厚で割った値を緊度 (単位: g/cm^3) とした。

【0045】(下塗り層を設けた塗被層面の透気度)A STM-D-726法に準拠した方法で透気度測定(高 圧式透気度計を使用)を行った。

【0046】(顔料の平均粒子径) 重力沈降法により粒度分布測定を行い、累積重量50%時の値を平均粒子径とした(測定器/SEDI-GRAPH 5000-1/島津製作所製)。

【0047】(白紙光沢度) JIS-P-8142法に 準拠して、角度75度条件で測定した。

【0048】(白紙平滑度)スムースター平滑度計(東 英電子(株)製)を用いて測定した。値が小さい程、平 滑性が高い。

【0049】(紙腰/剛度) J. TAPPI No.40 法に準拠して測定し、縦目および横目での測定を行い、 得られて結果を平均して、剛度とした(単位:mg f)。

【0050】(印刷インクグロス)ダイヤオフセット印刷機(三菱重工製)を用いて、8000枚/時間の印刷スピード下で4色印刷を行い、印刷物の墨単色、および墨、藍、赤、黄の4色重ね部のインクグロスを目視で判定した。

◎ : インクが沈み、インクグロスがなく、非常にしっとりしたマット調の印刷仕上がりであった。

〇: インクが程よく沈み、インクグロスがなく、マット調の印刷仕上がりであった。

△ : インクの沈みが中途半端であり、インクグロスが一部認められ、満足すべきマット調の塗被紙ではない。

× : インクグロスが発現され、マット関ではない。 【0051】(印刷インクの裏移り)ダイヤオフセット 印刷機(三菱重工製)を用いて、8000枚/時間の印 刷スピード下で4色印刷(墨、藍、赤、黄の4色)を行 い、印刷後、その印刷面上に約2000枚程度の印刷物 を棒積みにして、その状態で約24時間室温放置した。 その後、棒積みにしている印刷物を一枚ずつめくり、4 色重ね刷りとなっている印刷部とその部分に接している 他の印刷物の裏面(白紙部)の印刷インクによる汚れ状 態(裏移り)を目視判定した。

【0052】◎ : インクの定着が速く、白紙部へのインク移り(汚れ)が全く認められない。

○ : インクの定着が良く、殆ど白紙部へのインク移り(汚れ)が認められない。

△ : インクの定着が悪く、白紙部へのインク移り (汚れ)が認められる。

× : インクの定着が非常に悪く、白紙部へのインク 移り (汚れ) がかなり認められる。

【0053】(印刷時のプランケットパイリング)ダイヤオフセット印刷機(三菱重工製)を用いて、8000枚/時間の印刷スピード下で3000枚の単色印刷を行い、印刷完了後にブランケットおよび印刷物を目視判定した。

◎ : 印刷終了時ブランケット上には、釜被組成物の 累積が認められない。また、印刷物にも全く異常が認め られない。

〇: 塗被層がブランケット上に少量づつ取られているものの、自動洗浄装置で対応できる程度であり、印刷および印刷物には影響は出ていない。

△ : 塗被層がブランケットに取られているが、印刷物への影響は殆ど認められない。

× : 塗被層がブランケットに取られており、印刷の 途中から印刷面への影響がでてきれいな印刷ができない

【0054】 【表1】

	原紙緊度	下塗り塗被紙			
·	g/cm³	透気度 秒/10cc	炭酸%元元% アンセニッム紫加量 (類科対比) %		
上実実実比実実上実実実実実上比実実比比実実比比実実上出来支票。 例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例例	**************************************	3400020544444444444444444444444444444444			

[0055]

	上独り用	上塗り用塗被被配合率				k .	
	· A	В	С	D	E	F	C
	p m	μm·					
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A: 沈降性炭酸カルシウム平均粒子径 B:重質炭酸カルシウム平均粒子径 C:サチンホワイト D:沈降性炭酸カルシウム E:重質炭酸的 G:スチレンーブタジエン・ラティクス (表 3)

[0056]

		白纸品質			印刷物-品質評価		
	繁 庆	光沢度	平滑度	粥 度	イグロス	裏移り	ブランナ
	g/cm²	%	call		クグロス	9	ットパイ サング
比变变变比变变比变实支变变变比比变变比比变变比实实实处,就是这种,我们是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	00000000B00000000000000000000000000000	94675956444236897229723257 1	რან0005000 დანისან000 იან000 ი	1400 1400 1450 1400 1500 1450 1300 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 140	0000x0040000000xx000x0000000	×000×0040000000000040004000	00000004000000000004004004000
備考		JIS P-8142	24-29- 平滑計	がら 開皮計	目	视辞	傷

[0057]

【発明の効果】表3の結果から明らかなように、実施例 で得られた艶消し塗被紙は、白紙光沢、および印刷光沢

がともに低く、特に紙腰(剛度)が強く、印刷適性に優 れ、ブランケットパイリングやインクの裏移りの極めて 少ない嵩高艶消し塗被紙であった。